SATURDAY, October 22, 1785. [No. 1256.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freshest Advices FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Printed by Southwick & Barber, at the Foot of the Parade.

Whenever our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure, Safety." Brooke's Gustavus Vasa.

The Intelligence, brought by the Dublin Packet, Captain Falcorne, which arrived at Philadelphia the 24th ult. in eight weeks from Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 16.

AN experienced farmer, who has lately been through the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, apprehensive, from the present dryness of the season, and great scarcity of grass, that a considerable part of the cattle in this kingdom will be lost, if timely substitutes are not provided to supply the want of hay.

We hear that the vessels now loading at our quays, for the American market, will carry out the richest and best chosen goods of Irish manufacture, ever sent from this kingdom. One of these ships is to take five supercargoes, two of whom are putting linens, and others mixed and whole woollens of every kind, suited to the winter season; as the warm weather will be much abated before their arrival. The last of them will be ready to proceed on her voyage on or about the 25th instant.

It is a matter of great surprise to many that the heavy duties which have been imposed on the press, and which operate as a check and restraint on the free communication of political information, passed the legislature with scarcely any opposition. It need not be remarked how much the preservation of liberty depends on the freedom of the press, which is the best channel for diffusing a general knowledge of public measures among the people; and which, when conducted with temper and impartiality operates as a terror to oppressive ministers, and a support and defence to a wise and virtuous administration.

Mr. Beaufoy, lately in the British house of commons, stated, that he had frequently travelled in parts of Scotland fifty miles a day, and had not in all that time seen a single face, or traced the print of a human footstep. Ireland, we thank providence, is not so deficient in population, but scarcely any thing else presents itself to view in the country parts of this kingdom, but wretched cottages, children almost naked, and an oppressed peasantry: the uniform diet throughout the year (except at Christmas and Easter) is potatoes and salt, and perhaps at some times a little milk or butter. The landlords indeed have their magnificent dwellings, and live in the utmost stile of the most refined luxury. The toil and sweat of the industrious farmers become almost the entire property of their all grasping landlords; and, at length, sunk under the pressure of their hard, though ineffectual labour, and unable to discharge their exorbitant rents, are obliged unwillingly to resign their stock of cattle and corn to satisfy their relentless and imperious oppressors. Thus beggary and distress walk hand in hand even to the remotest corners of this island; while in the sister country, a middle order of substantial tenantry subsists, entirely unknown among us. There is another grievance that also calls loudly for redress, which is, that the price of agricultural labour is no higher at present than it was a century since, though the necessaries of life were, upon an average, above one half cheaper than at present; and lodging and wearing apparel have been also raised in proportion.

JULY 30.

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

ON Tuesday Mr. Crosbie was determined to convince his countrymen, that it was not want of intrepidity, or that gallantry of spirit which is the national character, that had impeded his aerial experiments. The wind being unfavourable in the early part of the morning, he did not begin inflating his balloon till between nine and ten o'clock. This was announced to the town by the firing of a cannon and beat of drum. The inflation continued until two o'clock, at which time he was seated in the chariot, suspended from the balloon, and the men mounted the scaffolding, to liberate the uppermost ropes.

At twenty-three minutes after, the whole apparatus being released, the balloon floated towards the parapet of Leinster-House, and would there have encountered an interruption, had not the æronet thrown out some of his ballast. From thence it took an ascent, but afterwards descended so close to a ditch in Merion-fields, that nothing but the superior skill of the navigator seemed to prevent a material disappointment. At this time, above 60,000 spectators were divided in admiration, between the beautiful form and colour of the balloon and barge, the majesty of their progress, the cheerful and collected management of Mr. Crosbie, and the sublimity of the whole. He still continued to pour out ballast, and as he quitted the nebulous air of such a number of spectators, who attracted the balloon, his ascent was grand beyond expression.

The current of the wind which carried him at first at due east, soon afterwards seemed inclined to bear him north-east, and pointed his voyage towards Whitehaven. When the balloon was 17 minutes in view, it immersed in a cloud, but in four minutes after its appearance was

effused by the numerous plaudits of the multitude. It was continued in sight by the aid of an acheomatic glass, 32 minutes from its ascent, when it was entirely lost to the view, some rockets were then sent off, and the troops of volunteers, who attended, discharged their vollies.

Mr Crosbie had about 300 weight of ballast, but discharged half a hundred in his first rise of ascension. At upwards of fourteen leagues from the Irish shore, he found himself within clear sight of both lands of the sister kingdoms, at which time, he says, it is impossible to give the human imagination any adequate idea of the unspeakable beauties which the scenery of the sea, bounded by both lands, presented. It was such, said he, as should make me risk a life, to enjoy again. He rose, at one time, so high, that the mercury in the barometer sunk entirely into its globe, and he was constrained to put on his oil cloth cloak, but unluckily found his bottle of cordial broke, and could obtain no refreshment. The upper current of air was different from the lower, and the cold so intense, that his ink was frozen. He experienced a strong prepulsion on the tympanum of the ears, and a sickness which must have been aggravated by the anxiety and fatigue of the day. At his utmost height, he thought himself stationary; but liberating some of his gas, he descended to a current of air, blowing north, and extremely rough. He now entered a black cloud and encountered a prepulsion of wind with lightning and thunder, which brought him rapidly towards the surface of the water. Here the balloon made a circuit, but falling lower, the water entered his car, and he lost his notes of observation; but recollecting that his watch was at the bottom of the car, he groped for it and put it in his pocket.

All his endeavours to throw out ballast were of no avail, the intemperance of the weather plunged him into the ocean. He — having put on a cork waistcoat, and he much sufficiently useful in the construction of the boat, as by the admission of the water into the lower part of it, and the suspension of his bladders, which were arranged at the top, the water, added to his own weight, became proper ballast, and the balloon maintaining its poise it became a powerful sail, and by means of a snatch block to his car, or boat, he went before the wind as regularly as a sailing vessel. In this situation he found himself inclined to eat, and took a morsel of fowl; when at the distance of another league, he discovered some vessels crowding after him: but as his progress out-stripped all their endeavours, he lengthened the space of the balloon from the car, which gave a consequent check to the rapidity of his sailing, when the Dunleary barge came up, and fired a gun.

One of the sailors jumped into his car, and made it fast to the barge, on which the æronant came out with the same composure and fortitude of mind which marked the whole complexion of his adventure.—At this time, another of the sailors, after the car was brought on board, laid hold on the haul-yard which suspended the balloon, and it being released from its under weight, a ludicrous scene ensued; for the balloon ascended above an hundred feet into the air, to the utmost extent of the rope, the fellow bawling most vehemently, under the apprehension of taking a flight to the clouds; but being dragged down, by the united efforts of the whole crew, the poor tar was, for once, eased of his fears of going to Heaven. The barge now steered for Dunleary, and towed the balloon after it.

About ten o'clock they landed, and next morning he had the honour of receiving the congratulations and breakfasting with their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Rutland, at Mr. Lee's Lodge, Black-rock. He was afterwards conducted to town by Lord Ranelagh and Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. chairman of his committee, at two o'clock he waited on his Grace the Duke of Leinster, at Leinster-house, and afterwards went to Dr. Austin's, at Stephen's-green. The populace having received intimation of this, crowded to the house, and notwithstanding all his endeavours to the contrary, they forced him into a chair, and carried him in triumph to the College.—After he had remained at Mr. Hutchinson's-house an hour, his committee waited on him, and a prodigious number having gathered in College-green, and insisting on chairing him again, he found himself in reality constrained to submit, and the intrepid æronant was borne on the shoulders of his friends (his committee walking before him) to the Castle, and afterwards, in the same procession, to his house in North Cumberland-street, amidst the acclamations of surrounding thousands.

Accounts from all parts of England are lamentably affecting, of the distress the people are in there for want of water; and great numbers of paper-makers and others whose business depends on running streams, daily arrive here in hopes of obtaining employment.

It were much to be wished, for the health of the subject and to prevent imposition, that something similar to the Portuguese office of health, should be established in Ireland. At Lisbon all kinds of fish are obliged to be brought to the reheira, or fish-market, adjoining to which is the market for corn, where the corn-factors expose all sorts of grain to sale; from neither of these markets must any article be disposed of, until it has undergone the inspection of the proper officers from the office of health, who are commissioned to destroy all that is unwholesome. The butchers are obliged to kill their meat in the extremeties of the city, near the fields, and to bring it all to the market place, which is likewise subject to the officers of health who are here accompanied by the Senado, or city council; the former daily inspect the quality and goodness of provisions, and exclude and destroy all they judge unhealthy, while the latter fix the price on each kind of meat, which is immediately posted over the several gates or entrances that lead into the butchers stalls; so that whoever goes to this market, has no trouble to bargain, but orders the quantity he wants, and pays the settled price of so much per pound for beef, mutton, &c. &c. All other markets for provisions, are likewise subject to the offices of health.

LONDON, July 20.

LORD RODNEY is now in France, on a tour for his health. He is very much caressed by all ranks of people, who eagerly flock to see the conqueror of de Grasse.

The remarkable New-Yorker, known by the name of *Crying-Billy*, has at length given in to the commissioners an estimate of his losses in consequence of his loyal zeal and fidelity during the late war in America; which estimate amounts to neither more nor less than one hundred and ten thousand pounds of that currency (said to be worth

to be worth.

Sir John Johnston's estimates, it is said, amount to more than *three hundred thousand guineas!* Are there any gold and silver mines in England, Scotland, or Ireland? they will indeed be wanted, for these worthy American sufferers; all funds from taxation must be insufficient for such vast demands, the sum total of which, it is said, already draws near to *twelve millions!* Surely the American states must collectively be exceedingly rich and valuable, if the few refugees who fled hither from that country, left property behind them to the amount of twelve or fourteen millions.

It is said that there was, last week, a meeting of all the American Refugees in and about London (Mr. *Galloway* in the chair) for the purpose of addressing the American Minister upon his late arrival in England; and of requesting his good offices with the Ministry, for indemnification of their losses, in consequence of Lord North's late horrid war in America.

This looks well, says our correspondent; it looks as if people were at last about returning to their senses!

July 23. The expedition which the Empress is going to send from Petersburgh to the North Westermost parts of her dominions, will have to travel a thousand English leagues by land. A prodigious number of British are going on this employ, who are to be munificently rewarded on their return.

Captain Aigill's building a chariot decorated with the Congress *stripe*, after having been in a most *perilous* situation in America, calls to mind *Saladin*'s practice of having a *shroud* always borne before him!

The lord mayor of Dublin lately prohibited the elevation of balloons within his precincts, induced thereto by the repeated mischiefs they had occasioned.

It appears from the administration of finance in France treated on by M. Neckar, that wars, luxury, and the system of funding in both kingdoms, have constituted a national debt and taxes nearly equal in each, consequently that they have been destroying each other by more means than the sword: and if the resources of France are truely stated, as we have no reason to doubt, it will be a self-evident proposition that another war, of any duration, suppose it to commence within the space of 20 years, will put a stop to all plans for paying off capitals, or redeeming taxes in either kingdom; and, which way soever victory inclines, will go near to ruin both! A sufficient warning this to the sovereigns, to the ministers, and to the people of each!

Paris, June 17. By an arret of council, dated the 30th of last month, the first thirty volumes of Voltaire's works, printed by a foreign literary society, are suppressed and a fine of one thousand livres ordered to be levied on whoever does not bring his copies and deposit them in the syndic chamber. The arret adds, that these works are suppressed because inimical to good morals, and the authority of the laws.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1785. [No. 1256.]

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure
"up, nor owe a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VÂSA.

Iriſh Intelligence, brought by the Dublin Packet, Captain Alcorne, which arrived at Philadelphia the 24th ult. in eight weeks from Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 16.

AN experienced farmer, who has lately been through the provinces of Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught, is apprehenſive, from the preſent dryneſs of the ſeaſon, and great ſcarcity of graſs, that a conſiderable part of the cattle in this kingdom will be loſt, if timely ſubſtitutes are not provided to ſupply the want of hay.

We hear that the veſſels now loading at our quays, for the American market, will carry out the richeſt and beſt choſen goods of Iriſh manufacture, ever ſent from this kingdom. One of theſe ſhips is to take five ſupercargoes, two of whom are putting linens, and others mixed and whole woollens of every kind, ſuited to the winter ſeaſon, as the warm weather will be much abated before their arrival. The laſt of them will be ready to proceed on her voyage on or about the 25th inſtant.

It is a matter of great ſurpriſe to many that the heavy duties which have been impoſed on the preſs, and which operate as a check and reſtraint on the free communication of political information, paſſed the legiſlature with ſcarcely any oppoſition. It need not be remarked how much the preſervation of liberty depends on the freedom of the preſs, which is the beſt channel for diffuſing a general knowledge of public meaſures among the people; and which, when conducted with temper and impartiality operates as a terror to oppreſſive miniſters, and a ſupport and defence to a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration.

Mr. Beaufoy, lately in the Britiſh houſe of commons, ſtated, that he had frequently travelled in parts of Scotland fifty miles a day, and had not in all that time ſeen a ſingle face, or traced the print of a human footſtep. Ireland, we thank providence, is not ſo deficient in population, but ſcarcely any thing elſe preſents itſelf in the country parts of the kingdom, but wretched cottages, children almoſt naked, and an oppreſſed peaſantry: the uniform diet throughout the year (except at Chriſtmas and Eaſter) is potatoes and ſalt, and perhaps at ſome times a little milk or butter. The landlords indeed have their magnificent dwellings, and live in the utmoſt ſtile of the moſt refined luxury. The toil and ſweat of the induſtrious farmers become almoſt the entire property of their all graſping landlords, and, at length, ſunk under the preſſure of their hard, though ineffectual labour, and unable to diſcharge their exorbitant rents, are obliged unwillingly to reſign their ſtock of cattle and corn to ſatisfy their reſentleſs and imperious oppreſſors. Thus beggary and diſtreſs walk hand in hand even to the remoteſt corners of this iſland; while in the ſiſter country, a middle order of ſubſtantial tenantry ſubſiſts, entirely unknown among us. There is another grievance that alſo calls loudly for redreſs, which is, that the price of agricultural labour is no higher at preſent than it was a century ſince, though the neceſſaries of life were, upon an average, above one half cheaper than at preſent; and lodging and wearing apparel have been alſo raiſed in proportion.

JULY 30.

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

ON Tueſday Mr. Croſbie was determined to convince his countrymen, that it was not want of intrepidity, or that gallantry of ſpirit which is the national character, that had impeded his ærial experiments. The wind being unfavourable in the early part of the morning, he did not begin inflating his balloon till between nine and ten o'clock. This was announced to the town by the firing of a cannon and beat of drum. The inflation continued until two o'clock, at which time he was ſeated in the chariot, ſuſpended from the balloon, and the men mounted the ſcaffolding, to liberate the uppermoſt ropes.

At twenty-three minutes after, the whole apparatus being releaſed, the balloon floated towards the parapet of Leinſter-Houſe, and would there have encountered an interruption, had not the æronet thrown out ſome of his ballaſt. From thence it took an aſcent, but afterwards deſcended ſo cloſe to a ditch in Merion-fields, that nothing but the ſuperior ſkill of the navigator ſeemed to prevent a material diſappointment. At this time, above 60,000 ſpectators were divided in admiration, between the beautiful form and colour of the balloon and barge, the majeſty of their progreſs, the cheerful and collected management of Mr. Croſbie, and the ſublimity of the whole. He ſtill continued to pour out ballaſt, and as he quitted the nebulous air of ſuch a number of ſpectators, who attracted the balloon, his aſcent was grand beyond expreſſion.

The current of the wind which carried him at firſt at due eaſt, ſoon afterwards ſeemed inclined to bear him north-eaſt, and pointed his voyage towards Whitehaven. When the balloon was 17 minutes in view, it immerſed in a cloud, but in four minutes after its appearance was ſatisfied by the numerous plaudits of the multitude. It now continued in ſight by the aid of an acheomatic glaſs, 32 minutes from its aſcent, when it was entirely loſt to the view, ſome rockets were then ſent off, and the troops of volunteers, who attended, diſcharged their vollies.

Mr Croſbie had about 300 weight of ballaſt, but diſcharged half a hundred in his firſt riſe of aſcenſion. At upwards of fourteen leagues from the Iriſh ſhore, he found himſelf within clear ſight of both lands of the ſiſter kingdoms, at which time, he ſays, it is impoſſible to give the human imagination any adequate idea of the unſpeakable beauties which the ſcenery of the ſea, bounded by both lands, preſented. It was ſuch, ſaid he, as ſhould make me riſk a life, to enjoy again. He roſe, at one time, ſo high, that the mercury in the barometer ſunk entirely into its globe, and he was conſtrained to put on his oil cloth cloak, but unluckily found his bottle of cordial broke, and could obtain no refreſhment. The upper current of air was different from the lower, and the cold ſo intenſe, that his ink was frozen. He experienced a ſtrong prepulſion on the tympanum of the ears, and a ſickneſs which muſt have been aggravated by the anxiety and fatigue of the day. At his utmoſt height, he thought himſelf ſtationary; but liberating ſome of his gas, he deſcended to a current of air, blowing north, and extremely rough. He now entered a black cloud and encountered a prepulſion of wind with lightning and thunder, which brought him rapidly towards the ſurface of the water. Here the balloon made a circuit, but falling lower, the water entered his car, and he loſt his notes of obſervation; but recollecting that his watch was at the bottom of the car, he groped for it and put it in his pocket.

All his endeavours to throw out ballaſt were of no avail, the intemperance of the weather plunged him into the ocean. He having put on his cork waiſtcoat, and having diſcharged himſelf uſeful in the conſtruction of the boat, as by the admiſſion of the water into the lower part of it, and the ſuſpenſion of his bladders, which were arranged at the top, the water, added to his own weight, became proper ballaſt, and the balloon maintaining its poiſe it became a powerful ſail, and by means of a ſnatch block to his car, or boat, he went before the wind as regularly as a ſailing veſſel. In this ſituation he found himſelf inclined to eat, and took a morſel of fowl; when at the diſtance of another league, he diſcovered ſome veſſels crowding after him: but as his progreſs out-ſtripped all their endeavours, he lengthened the ſpace of the balloon from the car, which gave a conſequent check to the rapidity of his ſailing, when the Dunleary barge came up, and fired a gun.

One of the ſailors jumped into his car, and made it faſt to the barge, on which the æronant came out with the ſame compoſure and fortitude of mind which marked the whole complexion of his adventure.—At this time, another of the ſailors, after the car was brought on board, laid hold on the haul-yard which ſuſpended the balloon, and it being releaſed from its under weight, a ludicrous ſcene enſued; for the balloon aſcended above an hundred feet into the air, to the utmoſt extent of the rope, the fellow bawling moſt vehemently, under the apprehenſion of taking a flight to the clouds; but being dragged down, by the united efforts of the whole crew, the poor tar was, for once, eaſed of his fears of going to Heaven. The barge now ſteered for Dunleary, and towed the balloon after it.

About ten o'clock they landed, and next morning he had the honour of receiving the congratulations and breakfaſting with their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Rutland, at Mr. Lee's Lodge, Black-rock. He was afterwards conducted to town by Lord Ranelagh and Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. chairman of his committee, at two o'clock he waited on his Grace the Duke of Leinſter, at Leinſter-houſe, and afterwards went to Dr. Auſtin's, at Stephen's-green. The populace having received intimation of this, crowded to the houſe, and notwithſtanding all his endeavours to the contrary, they forced him into a chair, and carried him in triumph to the College.—After he had remained at Mr. Hutchinſon's-houſe an hour, his committee waited on him, and a prodigious number having gathered in College-green, and inſiſting on chairing him again, he found himſelf in reality conſtrained to ſubmit, and the intrepid æronant was borne on the ſhoulders of his friends (his committee walking before him) to the Caſtle, and afterwards, in the ſame proceſſion, to his houſe in North Cumberland-ſtreet, amidſt the acclamations of ſurrounding thouſands.

Accounts from all parts of England are lamentably affecting, of the diſtreſs the people are in there for want of water; and great numbers of paper-makers and others whoſe buſineſs depends on running ſtreams, daily arrive here in hopes of obtaining employment.

It were much to be wiſhed, for the health of the ſubject and to prevent impoſition, that ſomething ſimiliar to the Portugueſe office of health, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in Ireland. At Liſbon all kinds of fiſh are obliged to be brought to the rebeira, or fiſh-market, adjoining to which is the market for corn, where the corn-factors expoſe all ſorts of grain to ſale; from neither of theſe markets muſt any article be diſpoſed of, until it has undergone the inſpection of the proper officers from the office of health, who are commiſſioned to deſtroy all that is unwholeſome. The butchers are obliged to kill their meat in the extremeties of the city, near the fields, and to bring it all to the market place, which is likewiſe ſubject to the officers of health who are here accompanied by the Senado, or city counſel; the former daily inſpect the quality and goodneſs of proviſions, and exclude and deſtroy all they judge unhealthy, while the latter fix the price on each kind of meat, which is immediately poſted over the ſeveral gates or entrances that lead into the butchers ſtalls; ſo that whoever goes to this market, has no trouble to bargain, but orders the quantity he wants, and pays the ſettled price of ſo much per pound for beef, mution, &c. &c. All other markets for proviſions, are likewiſe ſubject to the offices of health.

LONDON, July 20.

LORD RODNEY is now in France, on a tour for his health. He is very much careſſed by all ranks of people, who eagerly flock to ſee the conqueror of de Graſſe.

The remarkable New-Yorker, known by the name of *Crying-Billy*, has at length given in to the commiſſioners an eſtimate of his loſſes in conſequence of his *loyal* zeal and fidelity during the late war in America; which eſtimate amounts to neither more nor leſs than one hundred and ten thouſand pounds of that currency, ſaid to be worth.

Sir John Johnſton's eſtimates, it is ſaid, amount to more than *three hundred thouſand guineas!* Are there any gold and ſilver mines in England, Scotland, or Ireland? they will indeed be wanted, for theſe worthy American ſufferers; all funds from taxation muſt be inſufficient for ſuch vaſt demands, the ſum total of which, it is ſaid, already draws near to *twelve millions!* Surely the American ſtates muſt collectively be exceedingly rich and valuable, if the few refugees who fled hither from that country, left property behind them to the amount of twelve or fourteen millions.

It is ſaid that there was, laſt week, a meeting of all the American Refugees in and about London (Mr. *Galloway* in the chair) for the purpoſe of addreſſing the American Miniſter upon his late arrival in England; and of requeſting his good offices with the Miniſtry, for indemnification of their loſſes, in conſequence of Lord North's late horrid war in America.

This looks well, ſays our correſpondent; it looks as if people were at laſt about returning to their ſenſes!

July 23. The expedition which the Empreſs is going to ſend from Peterſburgh to the North Weſtermoſt parts of her dominions, will have to travel a thouſand Engliſh leagues by land. A prodigious number of Britiſh are going on this employ, who are to be munificently rewarded on their return.

Captain Aſgill's building a chariot decorated with the Congreſs *ſtripe*, after having been in a moſt *perilous* ſituation in America, calls to mind *Saladin*'s practice of having a *ſhroud* always borne before him!

The lord mayor of Dublin lately prohibited the elevation of balloons within his precincts, induced thereto by the repeated miſchiefs they had occaſioned.

It appears from the adminiſtration of finance in France treated on by M. Neckar, that wars, luxury, and the ſyſtem of funding in both kingdoms, have conſtituted a national debt and taxes nearly equal in each, conſequently that they have been deſtroying each other by more means than the ſword: and if the reſources of France are truely ſtated, as we have no reaſon to doubt, it will be a ſelf-evident propoſition that another war, of any duration, ſuppoſe it to commence within the ſpace of 20 years, will put a ſtop to all plans for paying off capitals, or redeeming taxes in either kingdom; and, which way ſoever victory inclines, will go near to ruin both! A ſufficient warning this to the ſovereigns, to the miniſters, and to the people of each!

Paris, June 17. By an arret of council, dated the 30th of laſt month, the firſt thirty volumes of Voltaire's works, printed by a foreign literary ſociety, are ſuppreſſed and a fine of one thouſand livres ordered to be levied on whoever does not bring his copies and depoſit them in the cyndic chamber. The arret adds, that theſe works are ſuppreſſed becauſe inimical to good morals, and the authority of the laws.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) Sept. 24.

From the intelligence office we learn, that the rice exported from the 3d of December, 1784, to the 30th of July, 1785, 52,286 whole barrels, 5,750 half barrels.—Negroes imported from Africa, the West-Indies, and different parts of the continent, from March 17, 1785, to September 1785, 2,445.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

As the navigation act, at present before the legislature of this state, will very probably be passed into a law, by the next house of assembly, and as it must be of the highest degree of importance to the mercantile world, to be informed of its tendency as early as possible—we therefore publish the following abstract of it, not doubting but it will prove highly acceptable to our readers.

1. From March, 1786, on goods to be imported into this state, from Europe, Asia, or Africa, but in vessels belonging, *bona fide*, to people of this or some other of the united states; or of the built of some of the said states; or else purchased on or before the said 1st day of March, by a citizen or citizens of these states; unless in vessels belonging to the countries of which they are the growth, produce, or manufacture, or to those ports, where the said goods are usually first shipped for exportation, under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel, her cargo, guns, tackle, &c. &c. one half to the informer, the other to the state.

2. No European, Asiatick, or African goods, &c. to be imported into this state, by land or water, from any other of the united states, unless it appear by the oath of the original importer, certified by the collector of the port whence last shipped, that they were imported agreeable to the limitation in the first section—under penalty (if by land) of forfeiting such goods, &c.—and also (if by water) the vessel, her tackle, &c.

3. This not to extend to gold or silver coin, or bullion, or prize goods.

4. No foreign built vessels to be taken as belonging to people of these states, unless the owners make it appear to the collector of the port of Philadelphia, that they are citizens of some of the said states, and certify on oath, that they have purchased said vessels on or before the aforesaid first day of March, 1786. The collector is [illegible] to grant a certificate

5. Forfeiture incurred by double papers.

6. Where questions arise respecting the importation of goods contrary to this act, the burden of proof rests with the claimants.

7. Tonnage on foreign vessels, 5s. per ton more than on American.

8. American vessels, owned by foreigners, subject to only [illegible] per ton more than vessels owned by Americans.

9. This act not to contravene treaties between the united states and other powers.

10. To be in force until Congress shall be invested with power to regulate the commerce of these states, and shall pass an ordinance for that purpose, and until that ordinance shall take effect.

October 7. The convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in several of the United States of America, viz. in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, having sat in this city from the 27th of last month, finished their business in Christ's church, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning: and, we hear, that the liturgy of the church of England, as altered by the said convention, will be read the first time in Christ's church this morning, at eleven o'clock: and that a sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion.

The proposed measure of conveying the mails in future, will be a saving to the public of near 5000 guineas per annum. For the proprietors of the stages not only propose to carry the mails for one half of the sum now given to post-riders but the numerous way letters which generally pass through that channel, subject to no postage whatever, will of course come into the mail.

In our last paper, we touched on the disordered state of affairs in Charleston. But then we had no idea of the enormous and alarming height to which the evil had arisen. We have since received messrs. Bowen and Markland's paper from that city, by which it appears, that the contagion has spread through the whole state of South-Carolina, where such a degree of anarchy prevails as to excite horror! Various causes have conspired to accelerate this chaos. The injurious balance of trade which has so severely pinched the inhabitants of the whole continent, in general, has produced proportionate effects in that state, which have, we are informed, been heightened by a greater degree of luxury and profusion than elsewhere.—This has been a universal calamity—in addition to which a number of people have groaned under a partial grievance. Having lost their entire property during the war, and been compelled to fly from the state during the ascendance of the enemy in that quarter, they returned home, on the peace, desolate and forlorn. Long accustomed to irregularity and confusion, they could not immediately betake themselves to industry—nor indeed, if they were disposed to it, could they, in such circumstances, follow the bent of their inclinations. They contracted debts wherever they could procure credit, we are sorry to add, evidently without any intention of paying—as they did not hesitate to take up articles on six and nine months credit, charged nearly double the ready-money price. Negroes, who (we had almost said *which*—so great is the force of habit—and so much is it the custom here to regard those miserable beings, as *household goods*, or *things*, rather than *persons*) were sold at 45l. ready-money, were rated at 75l. to the purchaser at six and nine months credit. This affords and obvious and inconvertible proof of the villainy of buyer and seller.—At length, the irksome day of payments arrives. Arrests and imprisonments become general. However, the very magnitude of the evil impedes its progress. The majority of the people being in this perilous, miserable situation, it soon became a common cause. Each man was "tremblingly alive" to the misfortune of his neighbour, which he expected to be shortly his own fate. This inspired them with the hardihood of stopping the course of justice. insomuch that at present THE EMPIRE OF THE LAWS IS SUBVERTED *throughout the state, except within the city of Charleston and its environs*; as, beyond that, no officer of justice "dare serve a writ, or levy an execution." Our readers cannot but know, that strangers read newspapers at a great disadvantage—as they are ignorant of various little circumstances which are known to every person within the sphere of their circulation, and which tend to throw a light on [illegible] able to collect from a variety of extracts, have been ing is a pretty accurate account of the disorders in the state of South-Carolina.—One essayist has even gone so far as to propose that the lawyers shall come to an agreement to refuse pleading for creditors!

NEW-YORK, October 16.

By the British Packet we learn, that before Dr. Franklin left France, he had an audience of the Grand Monarque, at Versailles, who made him a present of his picture set with brilliants, worth near *fourteen thousand French Guineas*.

Last week, Delegates from the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, the Dutch Reformed Synod, of New-York and New-Jersey, and the Associate Reformed Synod, met in this city, for the purpose of opening and establishing such an intercourse between these three Bodies, as shall enable them to unite their efforts with the greater ease and efficacy for promoting truth, piety, and good morals among the numerous churches under their care, and for counteracting the baleful influence of infidelity and profaneness, so sadly prevalent in our land.

Oct. 15 We are informed that a ship named the Union, was soon to follow the Jenny, Capt. Smith, from London for this port, with Sir John Temple on board; that gentleman having been appointed Consul from the Court of Great-Britain, to that of the United States.

SHELBURNE, (N. S.) Sept. 14.

On Sunday last arrived in six weeks from Cork the ship Hero, Captain Symonds, with twenty-four hundred barrels of beef and pork for this settlement. At the time Captain Symonds left Cork, two vessels with provisions were about sailing for Halifax,—one for Bay of Fundy, and another for this port.

FALMOUTH, October 8.

Last Wednesday appeared at the meeting-house of the first parish in Falmouth, agreeably to a request lately published in this Gazette, a numerous collection of the more respectable inhabitants of the Province of Maine to consult on a method of obtaining the sense of the people in York, Cumberland and Lincoln, concerning the expediency of endeavouring to get said counties formed into a separate government. Some of the remote towns empowered others to declare their sentiments in the meeting. The conference was conducted in a very decent and orderly manner; at the close of which it was with great unanimity voted to choose a committee of seven to draught a circular letter to the several towns and plantations in the three counties, requesting them to meet in convention, by their delegates, on the first Wednesday of January next, to consider the expediency of said counties being formed into a separate state; and if after mature consideration, it should appear to them expedient, to pursue some regular and orderly method of carrying the same into effect.

By the British Packet Carteret, and other Vessels arrived at New-York from England, we have received the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, August 4.

The King of France's Edict, laying a duty upon English goods, amounting in some instances to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, has naturally occasionsd a very general alarm in this country. The first knowledge of it which our manufacturers received, was by a notice from the French houses countermanding all their orders and more than a hundred looms, in the gauze branch only, were on Thursday stopped in Spitalfields. The manufacturers had a conference with the Marquis of Carmarthen, when the noble Lord told them, that every step which Government could take would be pursued on the occasion. It was a policy, he said, which we had not yet provoked, and for which he could not account.

This Arret has put the great and flourishing manufactory of Paisley and Glasgow into dreadful confusion. In these places 4000 looms were employed in these branches, and which, as Lord Stormont stated, contributed to the splendour and elegance of the Court of France. Several of the principal manufacturers are come express to London.

Aug. 9. The arrival of the Duke of Dorset, and the departure of Count D'Adhemar, the French Ambassador, to Paris, have given rise to various speculation. But it is said that the Duke of Dorset came home by leave of Administration for two months, on his own private affairs, and the Count's return is for the re-establishment of his health.

By letters from Paris, we are informed that the Queen of France is again pregnant, to the great joy of that illustrious family.

The President D'Entrecasteaux, in prison for the murder of his wife, and who sent a remarkable letter lately to the Queen of Portugal, died lately in prison of a putrid fever.

August 6. The French King has published a new Arrêt, prohibiting the importation of calicoes and muslins, except they are directly introduced from India in French bottoms; and also prohibiting the importation of foreign printed and stained cottons, gauzes, and linens.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, October 12, 1785.

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary, for the support of federal government, that the States should supply their quotas of money, for the purposes stated in the estimates of the subsisting requisitions of Congress:

And whereas certificates for the interest arising on loan-office certificates, and other certificates of liquidated debts previously to the last day of December, 1782, from the deficiencies of some of the States to comply with the requisition of the fourth of September, 1782, and 27th and 28th of April, 1784, will, in pursuance of the requisition of the 27th of September, 1785, be issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices in such States:

And whereas the extra certificates which the said commissioners may issue for the payment of the said interest should be called in or redeemed by the deficient States in order to complete their respective quotas of the interest of the domestic debt, specified in the said requisitions of the 5th September, 1782, and the 27th and 28th of April, 1784:

Resolved, That the several States be earnestly called on to complete, without delay, the whole of their quotas of the requisitions last mentioned: And that such of the States as may be deficient in paying their respective quotas of the interest of the domestic debt pursuant to the said requisitions, be required to collect and pay into the public treasury the amount of such deficiences, either in certificates to be issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices, pursuant to the requisition of the 27th September 1785, for the payment of the said interest; or in specie, to be applied to the redemption of such certificates; provided that the sum so to be paid into the treasury in interest certificates as part of the requisition of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, shall not at any time exceed the proportion of facilities to be paid into the treasury, agreeably to the requisition last mentioned.

BOSTON, October 17.

By the Brig Zephyr, Capt. Lee, arrived here in fifty days from L'Orient, we have received the following interesting

Copy of a letter from the Consuls of Nantz, to the Consuls of L'Orient.

GENTLEMEN,

WE annex to this the copy of a letter that we just now received from Mr. Delioulange, by which he informs us that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America, and that they are fitting

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) Sept. 24.

From the intelligence office we learn, that the rice exported from the 3d of December, 1784, to the 30th of July, 1785, 52,286 whole barrels, 5,750 half barrels.—Negroes imported from Africa, the West-Indies, and different parts of the continent, from March 17, 1785, to September 1785, 2,445.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

As the navigation act, at present before the legislature of this state, will very probably be passed into a law, by the next house of assembly, and as it must be of the highest degree of importance to the mercantile world, to be informed of its tendency as early as possible—we therefore publish the following abstract of it, not doubting but it will prove highly acceptable to our readers.

1. From March, 1786, on goods to be imported into this state, from Europe, Asia, or Africa, but in vessels belonging, *bona fide*, to people of this or some other of the united states; or of the built of some of the said states; or else purchased on or before the said 1st day of March, by a citizen or citizens of these states; unless in vessels belonging to the countries of which they are the growth, produce, or manufacture, or to those ports, where the said goods are usually first shipped for exportation, under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel, her cargo, guns, tackle, &c. &c. one half to the informer, the other to the state.

2. No European, Asiatick, or African goods, &c. to be imported into this state, by land or water, from any other of the united states, unless it appear by the oath of the original importer, certified by the collector of the port whence last shipped, that they were imported agreeable to the limitation in the first section—under penalty (if by land) of forfeiting such goods, &c.—and also (if by water) the vessel, her tackle, &c.

3. This not to extend to gold or silver coin, or bullion, or prize goods.

4. No foreign built vessels to be taken as belonging to people of these states, unless the owners make it appear to the collector of the port of Philadelphia, that they are citizens of some of the said states, and certify on oath, that they have purchased said vessels on or before the aforesaid first day of March, 1786. The collector is [illegible] to grant a certificate

5. Forfeiture incurred by double papers.

6. Where questions arise respecting the importation of goods contrary to this act, the burden of proof rests with the claimants.

7. Tonnage on foreign vessels, 5s. per ton more than on American.

8. American vessels, owned by foreigners, subject to only [illegible] per ton more than vessels owned by Americans.

9. This act not to contravene treaties between the united states and other powers.

10. To be in force until Congress shall be invested with power to regulate the commerce of these states, and shall pass an ordinance for that purpose, and until that ordinance shall take effect.

October 7. The convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in several of the United States of America, viz. in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, having sat in this city from the 27th of last month, finished their business in Christ's church, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning: and, we hear, that the liturgy of the church of England, as altered by the said convention, will be read the first time in Christ's church this morning, at eleven o'clock: and that a sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion.

The proposed measure of conveying the mails in future, will be a saving to the public of near 5000 guineas per annum. For the proprietors of the stages not only propose to carry the mails for one half of the sum now given to post-riders but the numerous way letters which generally pass through that channel, subject to no postage whatever, will of course come into the mail.

In our last paper, we touched on the disordered state of affairs in Charleston. But then we had no idea of the enormous and alarming height to which the evil had arisen. We have since received messrs. Bowen and Markland's paper from that city, by which it appears, that the contagion has spread through the whole state of South-Carolina, where such a degree of anarchy prevails as to excite horror! Various causes have conspired to accelerate this chaos. The injurious balance of trade which has so severely pinched the inhabitants of the whole continent, in general, has produced proportionate effects in that state, which have, we are informed, been heightened by a greater degree of luxury and profusion than elsewhere.—This has been a universal calamity—in addition to which a number of people have groaned under a partial grievance. Having lost their entire property during the war, and been compelled to fly from the state during the ascendance of the enemy in that quarter, they returned home, on the peace, desolate and forlorn. Long accustomed to irregularity and confusion, they could not immediately betake themselves to industry—nor indeed, if they were disposed to it, could they, in such circumstances, follow the bent of their inclinations. They contracted debts wherever they could procure credit, we are sorry to add, evidently without any intention of paying—as they did not hesitate to take up articles on six and nine months credit, charged nearly double the ready-money price. Negroes, who (we had almost said *which*—so great is the force of habit—and so much is it the custom here to regard those miserable beings, as *household goods*, or *things*, rather than *persons*) were sold at 45l. ready-money, were rated at 75l. to the purchaser at six and nine months credit. This affords and obvious and inconteſtible proof of the villainy of buyer and seller.—At length, the irksome day of payments arrives. Arrests and imprisonments become general. However, the very magnitude of the evil impedes its progress. The majority of the people being in this perilous, miserable situation, it soon became a common cause. Each man was "tremblingly alive" to the misfortune of his neighbour, which he expected to be shortly his own fate. This inspired them with the hardihood of stopping the course of justice. insomuch that at present THE EMPIRE OF THE LAWS IS SUBVERTED *throughout the state, except within the city of Charleston and its environs*; as, beyond that, no officer of justice "dare serve a writ, or levy an execution." Our readers cannot but know, that strangers read newspapers at a great disadvantage—as they are ignorant of various little circumstances which are known to every person within the sphere of their circulation, and which tend to throw a light on [illegible] able to collect from a variety of entries, have been ing is a pretty accurate account of the disorders in the state of South-Carolina.—One essayist has even gone so far as to propose that the lawyers shall come to an agreement to refuse pleading for creditors!

NEW-YORK, October 10.

By the British Packet we learn, that before Dr. Franklin left France, he had an audience of the Grand Monarque, at Versailles, who made him a present of his picture set with brilliants, worth near *fourteen thousand French Guineas*.

Last week, Delegates from the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, the Dutch Reformed Synod, of New-York and New-Jersey, and the Associate Reformed Synod, met in this city, for the purpose of opening and establishing such an intercourse between these three Bodies, as shall enable them to unite their efforts with the greater ease and efficacy for promoting truth, piety, and good morals among the numerous churches under their care, and for counteracting the baleful influence of infidelity and profaneness, so sadly prevalent in our land.

Oct. 15. We are informed that a ship named the Union, was soon to follow the Jenny, Capt. Smith, from London for this port, with Sir John Temple on board; that gentleman having been appointed Consul from the Court of Great-Britain, to that of the United States.

SHELBURNE, (N. S.) Sept. 14.

On Sunday last arrived in six weeks from Cork the ship Hero, Captain Symonds, with twenty-four hundred barrels of beef and pork for this settlement. At the time Captain Symonds left Cork, two vessels with provisions were about sailing for Halifax,—one for Bay of Fundy, and another for this port.

FALMOUTH, October 8.

Last Wednesday appeared at the meeting-house of the first parish in Falmouth, agreeably to a request lately published in this Gazette, a numerous collection of the more respectable inhabitants of the Province of Maine to consult on a method of obtaining the sense of the people in York, Cumberland and Lincoln, concerning the expedency of endeavouring to get said counties formed into a separate government. Some of the remote towns empowered others to declare their sentiments in the meeting. The conference was conducted in a very decent and orderly manner; at the close of which it was with great unanimity voted to choose a committee of seven to draught a circular letter to the several towns and plantations in the three counties, requesting them to meet in convention, by their delegates, on the first Wednesday of January next, to consider the expediency of said counties being formed into a separate state; and if after mature consideration, it should appear to them expedient, to pursue some regular and orderly method of carrying the same into effect.

By the British Packet Carteret, and other Vessels arrived at New-York from England, we have received the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, August 4.

The King of France's Edict, laying a duty upon English goods, amounting in some instances to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, has naturally occasionsd a very general alarm in this country. The first knowledge of it which our manufacturers received, was by a notice from the French houses countermanding all their orders and more than a hundred looms, in the gauze branch only, were on Thursday stopped in Spitalfields. The manufacturers had a conference with the Marquis of Carmarthen, when the noble Lord told them, that every step which Government could take would be pursued on the occasion. It was a policy, he said, which we had not yet provoked, and for which he could not account.

This Arret has put the great and flourishing manufactory of Paisley and Glasgow into dreadful confusion. In these places 4000 looms were employed in these branches, and which, as Lord Stormont stated, contributed to the splendour and elegance of the Court of France. Several of the principal manufacturers are come express to London.

Aug. 9. The arrival of the Duke of Dorset, and the departure of Count D'Adhemar, the French Ambassador, to Paris, have given rise to various speculation. But it is said that the Duke of Dorset came home by leave of Administration for two months, on his own private affairs, and the Count's return is for the re-establishment of his health.

By letters from Paris, we are informed that the Queen of France is again pregnant, to the great joy of that illustrious family.

The President D'Entrecasteaux, in prison for the murder of his wife, and who sent a remarkable letter lately to the Queen of Portugal, died lately in prison of a putrid fever.

August 6. The French King has published a new Ar[illegible] East India Company, prohibiting the importation of calicoes and muslins, except they are directly introduced from India in French bottoms; and also prohibiting the impertation of foreign printed and stained cottons, gauzes, and linens.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, October 12, 1785.

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary, for the support of federal government, that the States should supply their quotas of money, for the purposes stated in the estimates of the subsisting requisitions of Congress:

And whereas certificates for the interest arising on loan-office certificates, and other certificates of liquidated debts previously to the last day of December, 1782, from the deficiencies of some of the States to comply with the requisition of the fourth of September, 1782, and 27th and 28th of April, 1784, will, in pursuance of the requisition of the 17th of September, 1785, be issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices in such States:

And whereas the extra certificates which the said commissioners may issue for the payment of the said interest should be called in or redeemed by the deficient States in order to complete their respective quotas of the interest of the domestic debt, specified in the said requisitions of the 5th September, 1782, and the 27th and 28th of April, 1784:

Resolved, That the several States be earnestly called on to complete, without delay, the whole of their quotas of the requisitions last mentioned: And that such of the States as may be deficient in paying their respective quotas of the interest of the domestic debt pursuant to the said requisitions, be required to collect and pay into the public treasury the amount of such deficiences, either in certificates to be issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices, pursuant to the requisition of the 27th September 1785, for the payment of the said interest; or in specie, to be applied to the redemption of such certificates; provided that the sum so to be paid into the treasury in interest certificates as part of the requisition of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, shall not at any time exceed the proportion of facilities to be paid into the treasury, agreeably to the requisition last mentioned.

BOSTON, October 17.

By the Brig Zephyr, Capt. Lee, arrived here in fifty days from L'Orient, we have received the following interesting

Copy of a letter from the Consuls of Nantz, to the Consuls of L'Orient.

GENTLEMEN,

WE annex to this the copy of a letter that we just now received from Mr. Delaulange, by which he informs us that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America, and that they are fitting

but eight ships to take the American vessels; we request of you, gentlemen, to impart this intelligence to the Captains of that nation who may now be in your harbour, in order for them to take such measures as to avoid falling into the hands of those pirates.

We have the honor to be, &c.

Copy of Mr. Desoulange's letter to the Consuls at Nantz.

Toulon, July 14th, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

COMMODORE De Ligondes, who arrived from Algiers on board la Minerva frigate, of which he has the command, has brought me intelligence that said State was fitting out eight ships, both xebeques and barks from 18 to 34 guns, designed to cruize from Cape St. Vincent to the Western Isles, in order to take the Americans, against whom they have declared war; I send you immediate advice thereof, gentlemen, both for your own interest, and request you will give instant advice of this to the American Captains.

The Algerines have another division of four vessels, but too small to occasion any uneasiness.

Yesterday arrived here, in 54 days from Amsterdam, the ship formerly the Gustavus, now commanded by Capt. Barnard; we hear she brings accounts of the Algerines having captured two Americans, and it is distressing to our trade to find that ten per cent. was asked to insure the said ship to this port, although she was coming north about.—We conjecture, that from this calamity, we owe much to our old parent, who has had neither generosity to applaud valour in her children, nor honesty to permit us undisturbed to enjoy the fruits of that valour;—What is to become of our yearly remittance to Europe, if such a heavy insurance is to be annexed to it?

Married, last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Peletiah Webster, Esq; of Philadelphia, to the agreeable Miss Rebecca Hunt, of this Town.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I wish you to give a Place to the following Question, in your next Paper; your Compliance will oblige several of your Customers.

A MERCHANT sold his Ship for a certain Sum; he sold the Cargo for 5-7ths as much as the Ship; he sold his Store for 3-7ths as much as the Cargo; he sold his Wharf for 2-7ths as much as the Store, and then put his Money out to Interest for 5 Years 7 Months and 13 Days, at 6 per Centum per Annum, compound Interest; and at the End of said Term he received his Money and the Interest, which he divided between his three Sons in the following Manner—A and B had 5000l. B and C had 4000l. and A and C 3000l. I desire to know what the Ship, the Cargo, the Store, and the Wharf, each sold for; and likewise each Son's Share.

NEWPORT, October 22.

A Letter from Portsmouth, Virginia, dated September 19, says, "On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we had the most tremendous Gale of Wind ever known in this Country, from N. E. to N. W. The whole Town was overflown, and numbers of Vessels drove into the Cornfields and Woods: Store-houses drifted from their Foundations, and every Kind of Property floated with the Tide. It is supposed the Damage will amount to 30,000l. Not less than thirty Sail of Vessels are on Shore, but it is expected the greatest Part will be got off."

MARRIED]—Mr. GIDEON DEAVENPORT, jun. of South-Carolina, to Miss SALLY BENTLY, Daughter of Mr. WILLIAM BENTLY, of this City.

DEATHS.—At South-Kingstown, JOHN ROSE, Esq; in an advanced Age.

—In this City, Mrs. CATHERINE CONGDON, Relict of the late Capt. BENJAMIN CONGDON.

By the Ship Brothers, Capt. Earl, from Jamaica, arrived here last Thursday, we have received Papers to the 10th ult. from which we have extracted the following Particulars relative to the late severe Hurricane in that Island, viz.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica)* August 31.

Saturday afternoon a most terrible and destructive storm, the fourth that has visited this ill-fated country within these last five years, happened here; which, from its long duration and continual shifting to various points of the compass, there is reason to fear has been general throughout the island.—It began to blow from the North-West; about four o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied with showers of rain, in which quarter the wind continued until six in the evening, when it shifted nearly due North, and gradually increased until nine at night, at which time the waning elements produced a most dreadful hurricane—About Half past ten the tempest moderated, and was flattering for upwards of two hours; but at one in the morning the whole hemisphere was once more involved in pitchy darkness, save the awful and momentry flashes of vived lightning, which rendered the dreary scene more visible, and the wind blew from the East and North-East, if possible, with additional violence, raging with inconceivable fury until five o'clock on Sunday morning, and appearing, in the inimitable language of the immortal Shakespeare—"a tempest, dropping fire."

During the whole of Sunday the wind blew from the Eastward in sudden and violent squalls, and Nature, seemingly repentant for the injuries she had already inflicted upon the frail and fretful tenants of mortality, poured forth her sorrows in copious and incessant floods of rain, which covered the whole face of the earth—Every street in town was as a roaring river, and every lane as a rapid creek—The squalls of wind, and showers of rain, continued all day on Monday, and yesterday, with little intermission,

His Majesty's ships Europa, Janus, Flora, Ariel, and Bull Dog, rode out the storm without receiving the smallest damage, owing to the laudable prudence of Admiral [illegible], who had taken every precaution for the safety of the charge committed to his trust, by furnishing the squadron with an ample supply of new ground tackling from the King's stores at Greenwich, and by commanding the yards and top-masts of the different ships to be struck several hours before the hurricane.—Notwithstanding these wise precautions, which had the desired effect, excepting only in one instance—the Camilla sloop of war, lying at Port-Royal, lost all her masts by the board, and was otherwise greatly injured.

His Majesty's Pacquet-boat Swallow, Captain White, which came into harbour only the day before the tempest, parted four cables, and was drove ashore near Greenwich, where she now lies with the loss of her head, bowsprit, and all her masts; though it is expected she will be got off without further damage.

About a dozen vessels, of all denominations, in this harbour, withstood the fury of the tempest, though most of them received considerable damage.

The Parish of Liguanea and the circumjacent mountains, exhibit an awful picture of ruin and desolation—All the plantain trees are scattered by the tempest, the coffee in general ruined, and nine tenths of the ground provisions entirely washed out of the earth.

To enumerate the mischiefs done to the Buildings in Kingston, Spanish-Town, Port-Royal, and the neigbouring parishes, would fill a volume instead of a newspaper—Suffice it to say, that all accounts, of the state of the country, which have been handed to us, afford melancholy proofs of enormous injury.

The soldiers barracks at Spanish-Town—at Stoney-Hill where four men were crushed to death—at Up-Park Camp—and at Fort-Augusta—are either a heap of ruins or have suffered great damage—These buildings were the handy work of CONTRACTORS, and the fate of them should furnish an useful lesson to the Legislature, upon whom it should operate as an incentive to pass a bill obliging all persons, who work for the public, to do their business in a proper manner, under the penalty of nonpayment; which would in some measure check the unrighteous thrift of a set of people, who fatten upon the miseries of their fellow-creatures.

A person, whose veracity we have no room to doubt, assures us he coasted the inside of the harbour on Monday from Travers's bulks almost to Port-Royal, and that he counted upwards of 100 dead bodies in the progress of his journey—10 of which, 6 white and 4 black persons, he buried on the pallisades—He took a gold watch out of the fob of one of the white men, and some silver from the breeches-pocket of another.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The inhabitants of Port-Royal, on Saturday evening, were under the most fearful apprehensions of an inundation, as the sea rose near seven feet perpendicularly above its common level. The beautiful new fortification, to the eastward of the town, which cost the public near 40,000l. has suffered incredible damage: the impetuous ocean broke over it with irresistable violence, and made a breach in the south-east angle, from whence its ravages were extended to the westward, so that all the merlons, on the south face of the battery, and the platform below them, were swept away.

The two gibbets on Cuckold's Point, near Port Royal were blown away by the tempest, and the tenants suspended to them (Keating and Johnson) are not to be found.

The following extraordinary circumstance, evincing the dreadful power of the late hurricane, may be depended upon, and can be attested by several gentlemen who were eye-witnesses of the fact:—At Mr. Corgenter's mountain in Linguanea, after the whole of the buildings were levelled with the earth, a large chest 5 feet long by 2 feet an and half wide, which was upon the lower floor of the dwelling-house, made of hard timber two inch thick, and filled with coffee-cloths, each weighing 12 or 14 pounds, was carried, by the irresistible violence of the wind, at least 50 yards, in a direct line from the ruins.—The chest was so ponderous that four strong men were unable to lift it.

The ill fated town of Port Royal has sustained much more damage, by the hurricane, than was at first apprehended. The Naval Hospital, the Bathing-house, the Dispensatory, the Capitan house in the King's yard, the houses of Captain Stoney, Major Nepean, Mr. John Hayes, Mr. Gilbert Waugh, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Robinson, and Mr. Daniel Da Costa, together with a great number of smaller houses, mostly tenanted by poor people, are entirely blown to the earth, or greatly, if not irreparably damaged, and all the wharfs, except the King's, are washed away.

The brig Endeavour, Slover, from Philadelphia, who arrived in this harbour on Thursday, was overtaken by the hurricane on Friday the 26th ult. in sight of Turk's-Island, the wind at S. E. and E. S. E. It continued until Sunday morning, when Captain Slover made the land near Cape Francois, and discovered several wrecks ashore as he coasted the island down to Cape Nichola Mole.

The master of a plantain boat, who arrived in this harbour, from Port Morant, on Thursday, reports that the whole coast is covered with wrecks; among the number is a brig from North-Carolina, bound to Morant, which was dashed to pieces near Rocky Point; a ship is also stranded at Morant Bay, supposed to be the General Washington.

The following vessels are driven ashore at Port Maria, and it is supposed will be totally lost: The Littledale, Kelfick, from Glasgow: Holland, Howes, London; Saville, Nichols, Bristol; schooner, Friendship, Sage; and another schooner, Barnes, from America—The schooner Friendship was stranded beyond the houses on the Bay.

Before the storm lumber was at 16l. per thousand, but since it has risen to 20l.

Flour sells from 4l. 10s. to 5l. per bbl.

Extract of a letter from St. John's.

"Not a plantain-tree standing; pear, orange, cocoa, and all sorts of trees, dismantled, broke off, and torn up By the roots. I had one negro killed by being blown into the fire; I imagine the wind blew the fire into the thatch, set the hut on fire, and burnt him to death."

There is a brigantine from America, laden with corn, beans, herrings and shingles, cast away between Rocky-Point and the East-End.

Extract of a letter from Port Antonia.

"This town, particularly the bay, is almost destroyed, together with one third of Titchfield.—Every vessel lying in the Eastern-Harbour, drove dry on shore, except the Triton, which lyes in five feet water, and forty feet from high water mark; the shipping in general I am afraid will never be got off.—By intelligence from Annato Bay, Mouchioneal, and the intreior parts of the country, they are in ruins.

"The storm approached as from the N. W. veering round to N. and N. E. it encreased to such a tempest as the oldest here never felt, and we have some living 90 years of age;—in short no account that I can give, will sufficiently paint the horrors of it.

We hear from St. Ann's Bay, that the gale was felt very severely there; the ships Vigilant, Duncan, and Earl of Effingham, Cookie, are safe, the latter is in a mud bank, but will be got of with ease. An American brig and schooner are on shore, but will be got of with little damage; all the small craft are dashed to pieces, and several houses blown down."

Nov. 10. His Honour the Lieut. Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Privy Council, in consequence of the late dreadful hurricane, has ordered a General Embargo to be laid on all ships and vessels within the several ports and harbours of this island for six weeks, commencing from the 8th of this month.

It is said several vessels have arrived in this harbour from the Cape, since the late dreadful hurricane, for the purpose of purchasing flour, &c. many of the ports on the West side of Hispaniola, having suffered equally with those of this island.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Oct.* 22.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.
—— Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
—— Rising Sun, W. Easton, jun.	Massachusetts.
—— Sally, O. Spencer,	Nantucket.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Mary, J. Brown,	South-Carolina.
—— Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.
—— Peggy, Lawton,	Ditto.
Brigantine Governor Brown, E. Bailey,	Whaling.
Sloop Industry, N. Coddington,	South-Carolina.
Ship Brothers, J. Earl,	Jamaica

George Champlin,

HAS for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest——Swedish Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathaniel Clark,

Near the POINT-FERRY,

MERCHANTABLE and clear seasoned Boards; a few Jersey yellow Pine Boards; Joists and Timber; Laths, Shingles, and Clapboards; Bricks and Lime; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Spirits of Turpentine; Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Flour and Rice; Pepper, Allspice, and Indigo; an Assortment of Saws, Augers, Broad-Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and other Tools; Crockery Ware; Cedar Pails, Wooden Bowls and Trays; Tin-Ware; some Iron-Ware; and sun dry Dry Goods.

Said CLARK wants immediately, a Quantity of Cider, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Turnips, Beats, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Oats, Butter, a Score of fat Weather Sheep, a few fat Oxen, and some Yokes. Also some Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he intends to open an EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in this City, on Monday the First Day of November next (if a sufficient Number of Scholars present) and as Vocal Musick has been is principal Study for a Number of Years, and of late hath been under peculiar Advantages of that Kind; he doubts not, therefore, but he shall give general Satisfaction, and hopes to meet with the Approbation and Encouragement of his Fellow-Citizens, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their most obedient,

And humble Servant,

JOSEPH DYER.

N. B. A convenient Room for the above Purpose will be procured in the central Part of this City, and the strictest Attention will be given to those who please to favour him with their Commands.

Newport, October 22, 1785.

A GENTLEMAN well known by Character and acquainted with the French and English Languages, proposes to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, for both Sexes, if he can meet with sufficient Encouragement, on the following Plan:

He will attend said School Four Days in a Week, 3 Hours in the Forenoon and 3 in the Afternoon. The Price will be Two Shillings a Week for each Scholar, to be paid Weekly. Those who subscribe for their Children must engage for three Months, and agree that, if their Children should not continue the Quarter out, they will pay the same as if they did.

The Person who offers himself for keeping said School is gone to New-York on some Business; and as soon as the Printers have informed him of 30 Subscribers, will return and enter upon the proposed Plan, and will continue 6 Months if necessary. He has good Grammars to supply the Pupils with, at a reasonable Rate.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning the French Tongue, may be waited upon at their own Houses, if they choose it.

Subscriptions will be taken in by the Printers hereof, *Newport, October* 20, 1785.

out eight ships to take the American vessels; we request of you, gentlemen, to impart this intelligence to the Captains of that nation who may now be in your harbour in order for them to take such measures as to avoid falling into the hands of those pirates.

We have the honor to be, &c.

Copy of Mr. Desoulange's letter to the Consuls at Nantz.

Toulon, July 14th, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

COMMODORE De Ligondes, who arrived from Algiers on board la Minerva frigate, of which he has the command, has brought me intelligence that said State was fitting out eight ships, both xebeques and barks from 18 to 34 guns, designed to cruize from Cape St. Vincent to the Western Isles, in order to take the Americans, against whom they have declared war; I send you immediate advice thereof, gentlemen, both for your own interest, and request you will give instant advice of this to the American Captains.

The Algerines have another division of four vessels, but too small to occasion any uneasiness.

Yesterday arrived here, in 54 days from Amsterdam, the ship formerly the Gustavus, now commanded by Capt. Barnard; we hear she brings accounts of the Algerines having captured two Americans, and it is distressing to our trade to find that ten per cent. was asked to insure the said ship to this port, although she was coming north about.—We conjecture, that from this calamity, we owe much to our old parent, who has had neither generosity to applaud valour in her children, nor honesty to permit us undisturbed to enjoy the fruits of that valour;—What is to become of our yearly remittance to Europe, if such a heavy insurance is to be annexed to it?

Married, last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Peletiah Webster, Esq; of Philadelphia, to the agreeable Miss Rebecca Hunt, of this Town.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I wish you to give a Place to the following Question, in your next Paper; your Compliance will oblige several of your Customers.

A MERCHANT sold his Ship for a certain Sum; he sold the Cargo for 5-7ths as much as the Ship; he sold his Store for 3-7ths as much as the Cargo; he sold his Wharf for 2-7ths as much as the Store, and then put his Money out to Interest for 5 Years 7 Months and 13 Days, at 6 per Centum per Annum, compound Interest; and at the End of said Term he received his Money and the Interest, which he divided between his three Sons in the following Manner—A and B had 5000l. B and C. had 4000l. and A and C 3000l. I desire to know what the Ship, the Cargo, the Store, and the Wharf, each sold for; and likewise each Son's Share.

NEWPORT, October 22.

A Letter from Portsmouth, Virginia, dated September 29, says, "On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we had the most tremendous Gale of Wind ever known in this Country, from N. E. to N. W. The whole Town was overflown, and numbers of Vessels drove into the Cornfields and Woods: Store-houses drifted from their Foundations, and every Kind of Property floated with the Tide. It is supposed the Damage will amount to 30,000l. Not less than thirty Sail of Vessels are on Shore, but it is expected the greatest Part will be got off."

MARRIED]—Mr. GIDEON DEAVENPORT, jun. of South-Carolina, to Miss SALLY BENTLY, Daughter of Mr. WILLIAM BENTLY, of this City.

DEATHS.—At South-Kingstown, JOHN ROSE, Esq; in an advanced Age.

—In this City, Mrs. CATHERINE CONGDON, Relict of the late Capt. BENJAMIN CONGDON.

By the Ship Brothers, Capt. Earl, from Jamaica, arrived here last Thursday, we have received Papers to the 10th ult. from which we have extracted the following Particulars relative to the late severe Hurricane in that Island, viz.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica)* August 31.

Saturday afternoon a most terrible and destructive storm, the fourth that has visited this ill-fated country within these last five years, happened here; which, from its long duration and continual shifting to various points of the compass, there is reason to fear has been general throughout the island.—It began to blow from the North-West; about four o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied with showers of rain, in which quarter the wind continued until six in the evening, when it shifted nearly due North, and gradually increased until nine at night, at which time the waning elements produced a most dreadful hurricane—About Half past ten the tempest moderated, and was flattering for upwards of two hours; but at one in the morning the whole hemisphere was once more involved in pitchy darkness, save the awful and momentry flashes of vived lightning, which rendered the dreary scene more visible, and the wind blew from the East and North-East, if possible, with additional violence, raging with inconceivable fury until five o'clock on Sunday morning, and appearing, in the inimitable language of the immortal Shakespeare—"a tempest, dropping fire."

During the whole of Sunday the wind blew from the Eastward in sudden and violent squalls, and Nature, seemingly repentant for the injuries she had already inflicted upon the frail and fretful tenants of mortality, poured forth her sorrows in copious and incessant floods of rain, which covered the whole face of the earth—Every street in town was as a roaring river, and every lane as a rapid creek—The squalls of wind, and showers of rain, continued all day on Monday, and yesterday, with little intermission,

His Majesty's ships Europa, Janus, Flora, Ariel, and Bull Dog, rode out the storm without receiving the smallest damage, owing to the laudable prudence of Admiral [illegible]es, who had taken every precaution for the safety of [illegible] charge committed to his trust, by furnishing the [illegible]ron with an ample supply of new ground tackling from the King's stores at Greenwich, and by commanding the [illegible] and top-masts of the different ships to be struck [illegible]s before the hurricane.—Notwithstanding these wise precautions, which had the desired effect, excepting only in one instance—the Camilla sloop of war, lying at Port-Royal, lost all her masts by the board, and was otherwise greatly injured.

His Majesty's Pacquet-boat Swallow, Captain White, which came into harbour only the day before the tempest, parted four cables, and was drove ashore near Greenwich, where she now lies with the loss of her head, bowsprit, and all her masts; though it is expected she will be got off without further damage.

About a dozen vessels, of all denominations, in this harbour, withstood the fury of the tempest, though most of them received considerable damage.

The Parish of Liguanea and the circumjacent mountains, exhibit an awful picture of ruin and desolation—All the plantain trees are scattered by the tempest, the coffee in general ruined, and nine tenths of the ground provisions entirely washed out of the earth.

To enumerate the mischiefs done to the buildings in Kingston, Spanish-Town, Port-Royal, and the neigbouring parishes, would fill a volume instead of a newspaper—Suffice it to say, that all accounts, of the state of the country, which have been handed to us, afford melancholy proofs of enormous injury.

The soldiers barracks at Spanish-Town—at Stoney-Hill where four men were crushed to death—at Up-Park Camp—and at Fort-Augusta—are either a heap of ruins or have suffered great damage—These buildings were the handy work of CONTRACTORS, and the fate of them should furnish an useful lesson to the Legislature, upon whom it should operate as an incentive to pass a bill obliging all persons, who work for the public, to do their business in a proper manner, under the penalty of nonpayment; which would in some measure check the unrighteous thrift of a set of people, who fatten upon the miseries of their fellow-creatures.

A person, whose veracity we have no room to doubt, assures us he coasted the inside of the harbour on Monday from Travers's bulks almost to Port-Royal, and that he counted upwards of 100 dead bodies in the progress of his journey—10 of which, 6 white and 4 black persons, he buried on the pallisades—He took a gold watch out of the fob of one of the white men, and some silver from the breeches-pocket of another.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The inhabitants of Port-Royal, on Saturday evening, were under the most fearful apprehensions of an inundation, as the sea rose near seven feet perpendicularly above its common level. The beautiful new fortification, to the eastward of the town, which cost the public near 40,000l. has suffered incredible damage: the impetuous ocean broke over it with irresistable violence, and made a breach in the south-east angle, from whence its ravages were extended to the westward, so that all the merlons, on the south face of the battery, and the platform below them, were swept away.

The two gibbets on Cuckold's Point, near Port Royal were blown away by the tempest, and the tenants suspended to them (Keating and Johnson) are not to be found.

The following extraordinary circumstance, evincing the dreadful power of the late hurricane, may be depended upon, and can be attested by several gentlemen who were eye-witnesses of the fact:—At Mr. Corgenter's mountain in Linguanea, after the whole of the buildings were levelled with the earth, a large chest 5 feet long by 2 feet an and half wide, which was upon the lower floor of the dwelling-house, made of hard timber two inch thick, and filled with coffee-cloths, each weighing 12 or 14 pounds, was carried, by the irresistible violence of the wind, at least 50 yards, in a direct line from the ruins.—The chest was so ponderous that four strong men were unable to lift it.

The ill fated town of Port Royal has sustained much more damage, by the hurricane, than was at first apprehended. The Naval Hospital, the Bathing-house, the Dispensatory, the Capitan house in the King's yard, the houses of Captain Stoney, Major Nepean, Mr. John Hayes, Mr. Gilbert Waugh, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Robinson, and Mr. Daniel Da Costa, together with a great number of smaller houses, mostly tenanted by poor people, are entirely blown to the earth, or greatly, if not irreparably damaged, and all the wharfs, except the King's, are washed away.

The brig Endeavour, Slover, from Philadelphia, who arrived in this harbour on Thursday, was overtaken by the hurricane on Friday the 26th ult. in sight of Turk's-Island, the wind at S. E. and E. S. E. It continued until Sunday morning, when Captain Slover made the land near Cape Francois, and discovered several wrecks ashore as he coasted the island down to Cape Nichola Mole.

The master of a plantain boat, who arrived in this harbour, from Port Morant, on Thursday, reports that the whole coast is covered with wrecks; among the number is a brig from North-Carolina, bound to Morant, which was dashed to pieces near Rocky Point; a ship is also stranded at Morant Bay, supposed to be the General Washington.

The following vessels are driven ashore at Port Maria, and it is supposed will be totally lost: The Littledale, Kelsick, from Glasgow: Holland, Howes, London; Saville, Nichols, Bristol; schooner, Friendship, Sage; and another schooner, Barnes, from America—The schooner Friendship was stranded beyond the houses on the Bay.

Before the storm lumber was at 16l. per thousand, but since it has risen to 20l.

Flour sells from 4l. 10s. to 5l. per bbl.

Extract of a letter from St. John's.

"Not a plantain-tree standing; pear, orange, cocoa, and all sorts of trees, dismantled, broke off, and torn up by the roots. I had one negro killed by being blown into the fire; I imagine the wind blew the fire into the thatch, set the hut on fire, and burnt him to death."

There is a brigantine from America, laden with corn, beans, herrings and shingles, cast away between Rocky-Point and the East-End.

Extract of a letter from Port Antonia.

"This town, particularly the bay, is almost destroyed, together with one third of Titchfield.—Every vessel lying in the Eastern-Harbour, drove dry on shore, except the Triton, which lyes in five feet water, and forty feet from high water mark; the shipping in general I am afraid will never be got off.—By intelligence from Annato Bay, Monchioneal, and the intreior parts of the country, they are in ruins.

"The storm approached as from the N. W. veering round to N. and N. E. it encreased to such a tempest as the oldest here never felt, and we have some living 90 years of age;—in short no account that I can give, will sufficiently paint the horrors of it.

We hear from St. Ann's Bay, that the gale was felt very severely there; the ships Vigilant, Duncan, and Earl of Effingham, Coakle, are safe, the latter is in a mud bank, but will be got of with ease. An American brig and schooner are on shore, but will be got of with little damage; all the small craft are dashed to pieces, and several houses blown down."

Nov. 10. His Honour the Lieut. Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Privy Council, in consequence of the late dreadful hurricane, has ordered a General Embargo to be laid on all ships and vessels within the several ports and harbours of this island for six weeks, commencing from the 8th of this month.

It is said several vessels have arrived in this harbour from the Cape, since the late dreadful hurricane, for the purpose of purchasing flour, &c. many of the ports on the West side of Hispaniola, having suffered equally with those of this island.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Oct.* 22.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.
—— Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
—— Rising Sun, W. Easton, jun.	Massachusetts.
—— Sally, O. Spencer,	Nantucket.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Mary, J. Brown,	South-Carolina.
—— Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.
—— Peggy, Lawton,	Ditto.
Brigantine Governor Brown, E. Bailey,	Whaling.
Sloop Industry, N. Coddington,	South-Carolina.
Ship Brothers, J. Earl,	Jamaica

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest——Swedish Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathaniel Clark,

Near the POINT-FERRY,

MERCHANTABLE and clear seasoned Boards; a few Jersey yellow Pine Boards; Joists and Timber; Laths, Shingles, and Clapboards; Bricks and Lime; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Spirits of Turpentine; Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Flour, and Rice; Pepper, Allspice, and Indigo; an Assortment of Saws, Augers, Broad-Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and other Tools; Crockery Ware; Cedar Pails, Wooden Bowls and Trays; Tin-Ware; some Iron-Ware; and sun dry Dry Goods.

Said CLARK wants immediately, a Quantity of Cider, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Turnips, Beats, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Oats, Butter, a Score of fat Weather Sheep, a few fat Oxen, and some Yokes. Also some Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he intends to open an EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in this City, on Monday the First Day of November next (if a sufficient Number of Scholars present) and as Vocal Musick has been is principal Study for a Number of Years, and of late hath been under peculiar Advantages of that Kind; he doubts not, therefore, but he shall give general Satisfaction, and hopes to meet with the Approbation and Encouragement of his Fellow-Citizens, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their most obedient,

And humble Servant,

JOSEPH DYER.

N. B. A convenient Room for the above Purpose will be procured in the central Part of this City, and the strictest Attention will be given to those who please to favour him with their Commands.

Newport, October 21, 1785.

A GENTLEMAN well known by Character and acquainted with the French and English Languages, proposes to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, for both Sexes, if he can meet with sufficient Encouragement, on the following Plan:

He will attend said School Four Days in a Week, 3 Hours in the Forenoon and 3 in the Afternoon. The Price will be Two Shillings a Week for each Scholar, to be paid Weekly. Those who subscribe for their Children must engage for three Months, and agree that, if their Children should not continue the Quarter out, they will pay the same as if they did.

The Person who offers himself for keeping said School is gone to New-York on some Business; and as soon as the Printers have informed him of 30 Subscribers, will return and enter upon the propoted Plan, and will continue 6 Months if necessary. He has good Grammars to supply the Pupils with, at a reasonable Rate.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning the French Tongue, may be waited upon at their own Houses, if they choose it.

Subscriptions will be taken in by the Printers hereof.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

CHARACTERS out of CHARACTER.

AMERICA boasting the appellation of United *States—yet, each State acting only for its* own *separate interest——save Massachusetts!*

"All the people" lamenting *the increase of Luxury, Extravagance, &c. and yet 'all the people' strive further and further to increase them.*

Merchants individually *breaking the RESOLUTIONS* they collectively *adopted.*

Priests preaching up Universal Salvation, *who within the same walls, and within a few years, preached up almost* Universal d————n.

Landlords acknowledging the unbounded extravagance of rents, *and still demanding four times more than their consciences (if they had any) would allow them.*

Mechanicks labouring like slaves at the oar six days of the week, to appear in silk *stockings and lace ruffles the seventh.*

Old rich Invalids tottering *a mile or two, rather than part with a penny to be carried; while young, hearty Bucks dare not* venture *to travel fifty paces without taking a Hack.*

Ladies of real *virtue, dressing themselves in the same wanton* habits *as Ladies of* easy *virtue.*

Parents reducing themselves to one meal per day, that their sons may be brought up *soop-keepers, and their daughters mock Ladies.*

Apprentices flourishing away in all the expence of dress, rioting and pleasure, wasting *all the money they can get, and more than they come by* honestly.

Women accoutred like light infantry soldiers—and Men like dancing Misses.

WHOLESOME SCRAPS.

TO defeat calumny; 1. Despise it. To seem disturbed about it is the way to make it to be believed; and stabbing your defamer will not prove you innocent. 2. Live an exemplary life, and then your general good character will overpower it. 3d. Speak tenderly of everybody, even of your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame of them, who can find it in their hearts to injure one so inoffensive.

If you would add lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behaviour. To excel in any thing valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding and studied virtue, you have only done your duty; and thus there seems little room left for vanity.

At a City Council, held at *Newport*, the 10th Day of *October, A. D.* 1785.

An ORDINANCE regulating BILLIARD TABLES, in the City of *Newport*.

BE *it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Newport, in City Council convened, and by their Authority it is Ordained,* That no Billiard Table shall be set up, or kept erected and set up, within this City, without a Licence therefor, first had and obtained from this Council. That Licences for setting up and keeping erected Billiard Tables within this City shall be annually granted, and that there shall be paid for every such Licence into the City Treasury, the Sum of Nine Pounds, Lawful Money. That if any Person or Persons shall, within this City, set up or keep erected a Billiard Table, without a Licence first had and obtained from this Council, and be thereof convicted before either of the Wardens of this City, he, she or they, so offending, shall pay as a Fine therefor the Sum of Six Pounds, Lawful Money, and Forty Shillings, Lawful Money, for each and every Month such Billiard Table shall have been so erected and kept standing, unlicenced; the One Fourth Part whereof shall be to the Informer, and the Remainder to the Use of this City: That this Ordinance shall be in Force on the First Day of *November* next, and that the same shall be published in the *Newport Mercury* three Weeks. *By Order of the City Council,*

J. GRELEA, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

October 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES TEW, of Newport, Housewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October instant, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—ISTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Island Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST,

1786:

Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing useful and necessary.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——New and Old Vessels of different Sizes——Houses, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum; best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

THE Subscriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleasantly situated Farm in the Middle Road on this Island, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may also be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleasure. Those who may please to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the most civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

RAGS.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS;	Plains,
Bearskins;	Strouds,
Baizes,	Swanskins;
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens;	Caps,
Frizes;	Stockings,
Kerseys;	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens;	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telliscopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, September 17, 1785.

BERIAH BROWN, jun. of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, having preferred a Petition to the General Assembly, praying that his Person and Property may be protected from any Arrests for Seven Years for Debts now due from him: I do, by Order of the General Assembly, notify the Creditors of the said Beriah Brown, to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

WAS STOLEN, on the Night of the 16th inst. from Point-Judith, a Ten Inch CABLE of about Sixty Fathom in Length, Part worn: Whoever will give Information of the Thief or Thieves so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Cable recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1785.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

CHARACTERS out of CHARACTER.

AMERICA boasting the appellation of United *States—yet, each State acting only for its* own *separate interest——save Massachusetts!*

"All the people" lamenting *the increase of Luxury, Extravagance, &c. and yet 'all the people'* strive *further and further to increase them.*

Merchants individually *breaking the RESOLUTIONS they* collectively *adopted.*

Priests preaching up Universal Salvation, *who within the same walls, and within a few years, preached up almost* Universal d————n.

Landlords acknowledging the unbounded extravagance of rents, and still demanding four times more than their consciences (if they had any) would allow them.

Mechanicks labouring like slaves at the oar six days of the week, to appear in silk stockings and lace ruffles the seventh.

Old rich Invalids tottering *a mile or two, rather than part with a penny to be carried; while young, hearty Bucks* dare *not* venture *to* travel *fifty paces without taking a Hack.*

Ladies of real *virtue, dressing themselves in the same wanton* habits *as Ladies of* only *virtue.*

Parents reducing themselves to one meal per day, that their sons may be brought up *shop-keepers, and their daughters mock Ladies.*

Apprentices flourishing away in all the expence of dress, rioting and pleasure, wasting *all the money they can get, and more than they come by* honestly.

Women accoutred like light infantry soldiers—and Men like dancing Misses.

WHOLESOME SCRAPS.

TO defeat calumny, 1. Despise it. To seem disturbed about it is the way to make it to be believed; and stabbing your defamer will not prove you innocent. 2. Live an exemplary life, and then your general good character will overpower it. 3d. Speak tenderly of every body, even of your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame of them, who can find it in their hearts to injure one so inoffensive.

If you would add lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behaviour. To excel in any thing valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding and studied virtue, you have only done your duty; and thus there seems little room left for vanity.

At a City Council, held at *Newport*, the 10th Day of *October, A. D.* 1785.

An ORDINANCE regulating BILLIARD TABLES, in the City of *Newport*.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Newport, in City Council convened, and by their Authority it is Ordained, That no Billiard Table shall be set up, or kept erected and set up, within this City, without a Licence therefor, first had and obtained from this Council. That Licences for setting up and keeping erected Billiard Tables within this City shall be annually granted, and that there shall be paid for every such Licence into the City Treasury, the Sum of Nine Pounds, Lawful Money. That if any Person or Persons shall, within this City, set up or keep erected a Billiard Table, without a Licence first had and obtained from this Council, and be thereof convicted before either of the Wardens of this City, he, she or they, so offending, shall pay as a Fine therefor the Sum of Six Pounds, Lawful Money, and Forty Shillings, Lawful Money, for each and every Month such Billiard Table shall have been so erected and kept standing, unlicenced; the One Fourth Part whereof shall be to the Informer, and the Remainder to the Use of this City: That this Ordinance shall be in Force on the First Day of *November* next, and that the same shall be published in the *Newport Mercury* three Weeks. *By Order of the City Council,*

J. GRELEA, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

October 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES TEW, of Newport, Housewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October instant, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Island Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST,

1786:

Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing useful and necessary.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——New and Old Vessels of different Sizes——Houses, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum;

best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

THE Subscriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleasantly situated Farm in the Middle Road on this Island, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may also be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleasure. Those who may please to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the most civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

RAGS.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,

Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR, and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK, and CORN,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,
Bearskins,
Baizes,
Duffils,
Ratteens,
Frizes,
Kerseys,
Serges,
Cambleteens,
Plains,
Strouds,
Swanskins,
Blankets,
Caps,
Stockings,
Gloves,
Mittins, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telliscopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, September 17, 1785.

BERIAH BROWN, jun. of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, having preferred a Petition to the General Assembly, praying that his Person and Property may be protected from any Arrests for Seven Years for Debts now due from him: I do, by Order of the General Assembly, notify the Creditors of the said Beriah Brown, to appear if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

WAS STOLEN, on the Night of the 16th inst. from Point-Judith, a Ten Inch CABLE of about Sixty Fathom in Length, Part worn: Whoever will give Information of the Thief or Thieves so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Cable recovered, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1785.